

**Classwork packet page 7**

I. The **Republican Party** dominated Southern politics during Reconstruction, supported by **white** settlers from the North and African Americans. In fact, many African Americans were even elected to office: 16 to the HOR and 2 to the U.S. Senate. Even some white Southerners supported Reconstruction, many being non-slaveholding farmers or businesspeople who had opposed **secession**. These were called "**scalawags**," meaning "scoundrel" or "worthless rascal" by southerners. Northern whites who moved to the South, called "**carpetbaggers**" were also met with resistance and hatred by former Confederates who accused them of dishonest behavior and corruption.

The "Strong" Government,  
1869-1877  
James Albert Wales, 1880

*The Solid South*



Union troops





The Man with the (Carpet) Bags (1872)

## II. Resistance to Reconstruction

- A. Plantation owners resisted the expanded rights for African Americans and tried to keep control over freed people by:
1. telling them they were not free to leave the plantations.
  2. refusing to rent them land
  3. (storeowners) refusing to give African Americans credit
  4. (employers) refusing to give them work

B. KKK: a secret society to terrorize freedmen

1. used violence before elections to scare African Americans & keep them from voting

2. supporters thought the Klan was fighting the Republican rule to restore white supremacy in the south

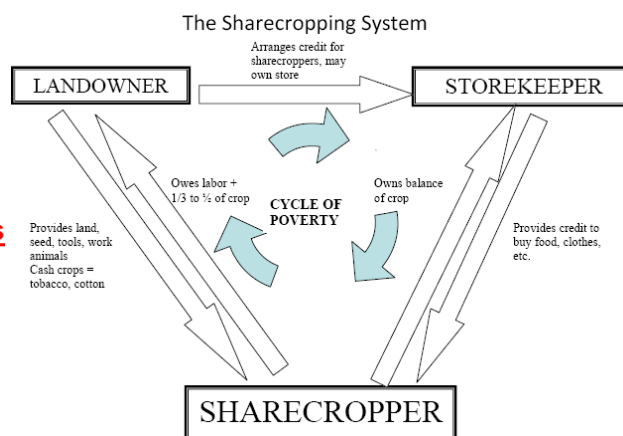


## The "Invisible Empire of the South"



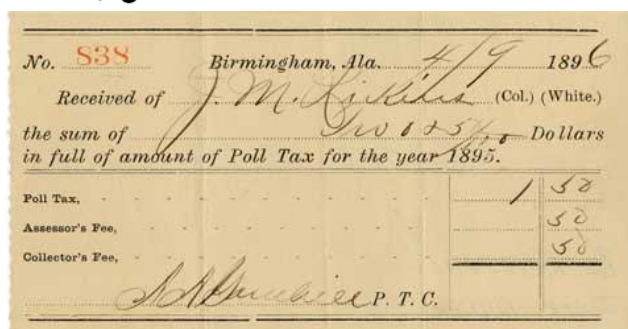
## III. Changes in Farming

- A. Sharecropping
- B. Tenant Farming
- C. Effects on South
  1. Cash crops
  2. debt & poverty
  3. rise of merchants



## IV. Funding of Reconstruction

- A. taxes: poll taxes, property taxes, luxury taxes
- B. corruption occurred during this Reconstruction: bribes, personal loans, graft

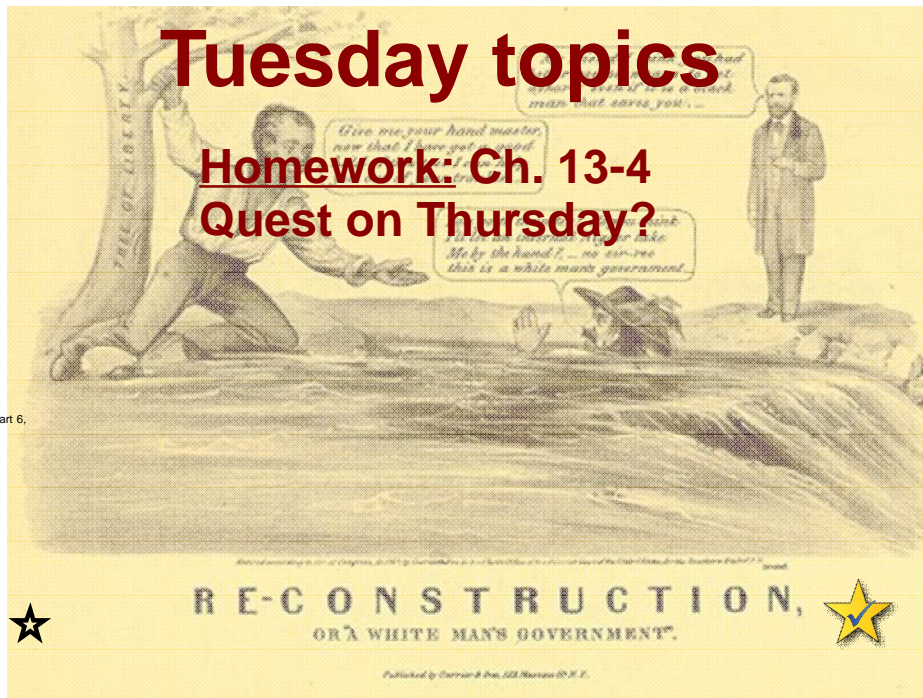


# Tuesday topics

Homework: Ch. 13-4  
Quest on Thursday?



Aftershock: part 6,  
KKK 9:35



Freedmen's Bureau: ★